PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

We have attentively and carefully perused the published remarks of Mr. SLIDELL in the Senate on the resolution introduced by him for an inquiry into the propriety of authorizing the President of the United States, in the recess of Congress, to suspend our neutrality laws as regards Spain, and can neither agree with his conclusions nor approve atticism which preserves them. of the proposed remedy.

We will not here attempt to combat the arguare willing to admit that all his arguments are satires abound. sound and all his inferences (strained and impro bable as they appear to us) are just; and on this admission we will ask, is the remedy which he suggests the proper one? Is it suitable, is it judicious, is it honorable or manly, as the course of a great nation towards either a weak or a powerful nation? A very slight examination of the subject will, we think, induce an emphatic answer in the negative to all these questions.

Our neutrality laws prohibit not only our own citizens but all others from fitting out hostile expe ditions within our own ports to wage private warfare solely on the personal responsibility of the parties engaged, and thus to prey upon the commerce, subjects, or territories of other nations. A person who, being armed, stops another on a public road and forcibly despoils him of his watch or his purse is called a highwayman, and is by the purpose to proceed in armed vessels upon the high criminals to be executed by any nation into whose in the ingenious author's conclusions. hands they may fall.

The proposed suspension or repeal of our neulaws would then amount to a public and official declaration on the part of the American Government that our own citizens or foreigners may fit out, without let or hindrance, in our ports. expeditions against the territories, commerce, and civilized nation in the world by their laws have declared to be piratical; and the proposition of nor less, in its naked deformity, than inviting the organization and equipment of piratical expeditions to redress real or pretended, actual or apprehended national wrong. We are to invoke private individuals to congregate in our ports for the purpose of knowledge of the fact that all parties engaged in such proceedings, who cannot procure national commissions and national authority, are deemed and considered as pirates, and liable to capital punishment as such if captured. We should be very sorry to think that the Ame-

rican people are willing to adopt such a course to redress any imaginary or real injury or insult that might be offered to us by any foreign nation. We have greatly mistaken their character if they would not infinitely prefer to allow a wrong, and even an insult, to go unredressed rather than to employ such means to attain satisfaction. It would, think, be considered by them alike cowardly and dishonorable thus to encourage individuals to fight with halters round their necks, and to assume all the responsibility, to say nothing of the expense, of such proceedings, while the nation avoided the consequences and evils of an open and honorable war for the redress of national grievances, or for the protection and promotion of national interests. It would be employing in hazardous proceedings private individuals, having before them as the only inducement a pirate's reward, plunder-or a pirate's

should be thus fitted out in the United States for jects evinces throughout the skill of the adept as well as the invasion of Cuba, and they should fall into the the traces of a master-hand. power of the Spanish authorities, are we then to interfere nationally to protect them from the fate which the laws of all civilized nations decree to such parties, or are we to leave them to the dreadful fate to which we have brought them? On what possible pretence could we, as a matter of right, attempt to interfere, when at the time of leaving our shores we refused to clothe them with the national retaliation upon Spain, or any other nation, because their own authority in waging private war, and captured red-handed in the fact? Would we listen to any remonstrances or threats of the kind in favor of been captured with arms in their hands, waging war upon our citizens or property?

Even supposing it possible that Congress could such expeditions would be attempted from the United States. The peril would be too great, and a OUTLINE OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE, with two Geolofavorable result too uncertain, not to say impossible. The naval force which Spain has in and around Cuba is too powerful to be overcome by any private armed expeditions; but, in addition, if there is the least foundation for the inferences of Mr. Slidell, the fleets of Great Britain and France would aid in "crushing out" such attempts; for, independent of all the circumstances or inferences these two Powers, they, under the laws and practices of all nations, the United States included, would be fully justified in capturing or destroying national authority for waging war.

We intended to make some remarks on the fact that the very result deprecated by Mr. Slidell-the Africanization of Cuba and the establishment of another Hayti at our very doors-so far from being prevented by the proposed measure, would, in all HISTORY OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES. from the probability, be hastened and made a certainty by such a step; but we have not the time or space to go further into the subject to-day.

The Journal de St. Petersburgh publishes a long report to the Emperor from Prince Gortschakoff, giving tails of the occupation of the right banks of the Danube by the Russian troops. According to this account the Russian loss in forcing the passage below Brailow was only six men killed and sixty wounded; but in crossing at the arm of Somovo they had upwards of 400 killed and wounded, including amongst the latter three colonels and five subaltern officers. Another account states that at Matschin three Russian and three Egyptian battalions remained

REMARKABLE ENGLISH WILL FORGERY CASE .- At Glou cester, England, during the first week of April, the trial of Sir Richard Hugh Smyth, alias Thomas Provis, came on. The court was crowded to sufficiation. The charges against the accused were that he had feloniously forged a codicil to the will of Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., with the intent to defraud the rightful heir of his property. Last year the case which this forged will was intended to sustain was tried and resulted against the present defendant, the whole machinery of the fraud, such as a bought bible, produced as a family heir-loom, the forged seal, &c., were then exposed. The trial resulted in the conviction of the prisoner, who said in his defence that he could not be charged with the uttering of the documents because they were not produced in court by himself, but by his solicitors. The court sentenced him to twenty years'

Why is a person asking questions the strangest of all individuals? Because he's the querist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF CHARLES CHURCHILL, 3 vols. THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDWARD YOUNG

These five dubdecimos constitute a portion of the series ow in course of publication by Little, Brown & Co., of

Boston. Churchill, the keenest satirist of the English school, is distinguished by simplicity of style, by that easy unaffected Angle-Saxon which disclaims the correction of minute blemishes, and immingles much of the idiomatic dialect of conversation. These qualities constitute the after a dispassionate examination of the subject, we author's highest merit, and confer on his writings the

The edition is illustrated with an interesting notice of the brief and checkered life of the Poet, together with very curious and copious notes tending to elucidate the ments of Mr. Slidell. For our present purpose we personal, literary, and political allusions with which the

The Poetical Works of Edward Young are too well nown to require any notice at our hands; for who has not read Young's Night Thoughts? Indeed the motto applicable to the English Bard might appropriately blend with that of the stalwart emigrant from the Emerald

"Quœ regio in terris nestri non plena laboris?"

JUNIUS DISCOVERED, BY FRANCIS GRIFFIN.

We have glanced over this volume, without, however, having arrived at the assurance which the writer so confidently forestals. There is indeed synchronism, and some coincidence of language and sentiment, together with ingenious efforts at parallelism instituted between the characteristics of Junius and Governor Pownall; but here the identity, or rather the resemblance, stops.

"Non è quovis ligno fit Mercurius."

Exalted indeed must be the character which can fill up laws of all civilized nations subject to severe penal the outline, so fondly traced by the imagination, and aspunishment, in most countries to be ignominiously signed to the great master of English Invective. Perput to death. Parties who congregate for the same haps the most perfect specimen extant of cumulative evidence is that of Dr. Taylor in his "Junius Identified." seas, and there to capture private property of indi- We have risen from the perusal of that work a convert viduals, or to land upon foreign territories and to the claims of Sir Philip Francis; and public opinion wage war, are by the acknowledged law of all nations now appears satisfied with the testimony adduced in that considered as pirates, and as such are liable as exquisite inductive series, and has confidently acquiesced

> ENGLISH REPORTS IN LAW AND EQUITY, vol. 19. edited by EDMUND H. BENNETT and CHACKEY SMITH.

This series of Reports, issuing from the classic press of Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, has already entered on its fourth year, and advanced to its twentieth volume. It subjects of Spain, which kind of expeditions every presents nearly three thousand cases, embracing decisions in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Chancery and of Admiralty, together with those of the Mr. Slidell, divested of all attempt to cloak Ecclesiastical Courts, Courts of Equity and Common Law: it over with specious arguments, is nothing more the remainder consisting of cases in the Queen's Bench. Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Court of Criminal Appeal.

It may be here observed that more than four-fifths o the cases published in this series are yet inaccessible to the profession in any similar work, and the publishers waging war upon a friendly Power, with the full invite the most critical examination in order to decide on the character and execution of this collection of English reports.

On sale by Morrison & Co., Washington.

We have from Taylor & Maury the New York QUAR-TERLY for April; and among its varied contents notice an able article on the National Post Office, presenting a rapid sketch of the postal system from rapid strides of the primitive runner, through the successive gradations of packsaddles, carts, and coaches, down to unconquerable

The History of the American Mail System is exceedingly curious in its various details, and enumerates the heads of the Bureau from Benjamin Franklin, first Postmaster General of the United Colonies, to James Campbell, Postmaster General of the United States.

In censuring certain partial defects in the operation of our arrangements, the writer suggests three simple and practical improvements: "1st. A universal delivery in all our large cities and towns by mail-carriers, in the regular and constant employ of the Post Office Department. 2d. A method of remitting money by mail through Post office money-orders. 3d. A universal postal rate of two cents a letter, and double that sum when not pre-

These changes are recommended by strict calculations Let us inquire, if private armed expeditions and cogent arguments; and the discussion of the sub-

> Homogopathy; its Teners and Tendencies; by James SIMPSON, M. D., F. R. S. E. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

> Homoeopathy and Allopathy in Medicine, like Eas and Non Ens in Metaphysics, are Antithetics, and, in combination, serve to exhaust the whole subject of medical

The law laid down by Hahnemann, and which forms authority? How could we threaten war with or Similibus curantur." This fundamental principle of ho the ground-work of his curative treatment, is "Similia monopathy indicates that, "to effect the cure of diseases they would not spare the lives of men acting on in all cases, a medicine should be administered which can itself produce an affection similar to that sought to

The infinitesimal doses used in this practice are, it appears, divided into four series of dilution, ranging from a similar band which, under like circumstances and the original form of the drug to the 200th attenuation for like objects, had landed upon our shores and and upwards; and the arithmetical calculations based thereon lead to conclusions, if not absurd, at least inconceivable.

Even supposing it possible that Congress could ties extendedly and methodically, eliciting many extraoragree to such a suggestion as the one brought dinary facts, and concludes by demolishing the school of forward in the Senate, we have no idea that any Hahnemann with the aid of the knotty club of Hercules which graces the title-page.

> gical Maps, by EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., LL.D. Boston : Phillips, Sampson & Co.

This thin volume is intended as a sequel to the learned author's "Elementary Geology," but will be found useful also to students seeking a general knowledge of the geology of the globe; the maps being particularly ser-

viceable in such study.

To indicate the geology of the whole globe, of wide districts of which even the geography is unknown, would alluded to by Mr. Slidell for the interference of appear a bold task, yet the attempt has been made by these two Powers they under the laws and pracsults of that attempt are here presented in a popular

The labors of American explorers have also enabled all armed rovers on the high seas not provided with the Professor to make some corrections in the geology of North America; and the scientific investigations elsewhere on foot have furnished facts correcting the imper-fections of theory. The book is handsemely got up, and illustrated, besides the maps, with well-engraved sketches of American fossils.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, by Chas. Weiss, 2 vol-umes. Stringer & Townsend: New York.

It is universally conceded that the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz was a step unwise and impolitic. But the antecedents to that step are also recorded in historycivil wars, rebellions, and treason.

The brutal murder of the Duke of Guise by the hand of the Huguenot assassin Poltrot has been assigned as the mmediate cause of the sanguinary scenes that followed, and as the remote cause of the Revocation of the Edict

The Huguenot pastors were offered the alternative of conforming to the national faith within two months or of quitting France; while to the laity who chose to remain peace and protection in their lawful pursuits were as sured; and the great majority accepted the boon. Above sixty thousand quitted France, useful and industrious citizens, of the manufacturing and mercantile classes, who, dispersed over Europe, established settlements, and ntroduced every where the arts of life, trade, agricul-

ture, and manufactures.

It is melaucholy to mark the progress of intolerance recorded in these pages; but, truth to say, intolerance appears too often every where the attendant of the doinant power. From the stately cathedral to the lowly conventicle, from Geneva to Norway, from Sweden to Massachusetts, from Stockholm to New Hampshire, where free men are disfranchised for conscience sake-all have persecuted and many continue to persecute their dissen ient brethren.

The descendants of the Huguenots have gradually abandoned the distinctive tenets of their fathers, and merged into some of the various hues of christianity which serve to diversify the monotony of ecclesiastical rubricks; but, wherever settled, they have thriven by the results of order, enterprise, and industry.

SPEECH OF MR. CARUTHERS, OF MISSOURI.

ON THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS BILL.

House of Representatives, April 7, 1854. The House being in Committee of the Whole or

the state of the Union-Mr. CARUTHERS said: Mr. Chairman, the importance of the bill to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the immediate interest of the State from which I come in the settlement of the question involved in it, will plead my apology for occupying the time of the committee in its discussion

I do not propose to dwell upon the necessity of the organization of these Territories. I will content myself by remarking that the last House of Representatives, in obedience to the known will of the people, passed a bill for that purpose; that the border States, with unanimous voice, as evidenced by the position of their Representa-tives, their numerous and large Conventions, the voice of their press—through every avenue by which public sen-timent can be declared—have demanded that the protection of our laws should be extended over that region.

Their organization, as proposed by the bill now before us, is resisted mainly upon two grounds: The one that it violates our treaty stipulations with the Indian tribe ocated there, and the other that it violates our good faith, our party obligations, and our honor by declaring "in-operative and void" the eighth section of the act of 1820. With regard to the first objection, so often and so elo-quently urged, I have only to say that the rights of the Indians are as well and as scrupulously guarded by the provisions of this bill as they could be by any possible egislation. It provides their lands shall not be wrested from them, nor they included within the Territory pro posed to be organized without their consent.

Sir, it is idle to talk of this feeble Indian barrier resisting the progress of the white man, with all his accompanimeets of civilization! The line of our march is west ward, and every obstacle in our path must yield to that mperial tread

The civilized world has always had its west. To go no further back, in the times of the first Cosar it was Gaul and Britain; in the days of the Pilgrim fathers it was the shores of the Atlantic; later it was the summit of the Alleghanies; yet later and it was the eastern bank of the "father of floods;" again and it was the western bank of our great river; now it is the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. And is it not folly to think of resisting this proud and glorious march—this march that has carried with it, at every step of its progress, the power of em-pire; that has bridged the Atlantic; that has trod down the Alleghanies; that has subdued a wild world of willerness; passed over the Mississippi-by the obstacle of a few thousand Indians upon the borders of Iowa and Missouri? I grant you it is sad to think of their fast-coming fate. It is sad to think, while the tide of civilization is rolling back from the Pacific and on from the Atlantic that the Indian tribes must be buried forever beneath the meeting waters and go down into the black and starless night of annihilation. But it is their fate; fixed for all wise purposes by Him who holds in his hands the destiny of races, and to that decree I bow.

I come now to the consideration of the real question involved in this bill. I come to it solemnly, deeply im-pressed with its present importance and momentous fu-ture consequences. I approach it divested, as far as may be, of all passion, of all partisan or sectional feeling, de-siring to meet calmly and fairly the high questions of good faith, of honor, of obligations involved. I will not pause long to dwell upon its party effect; for, in my judgment, the questions involved override all party considerations. It is true this bill is presented to us as an Administration measure. It is true that I am here as a Whig. But I am not here to give this Administration a factious opposition. I am not here to oppose any measure brought forward by it merely because it is brought forward by it. I am here uncommitted to a blind opposition or a blind support, to follow to the end the dictates of my own judgment and conscience and the will of those

who sent me.

In this instance I believe the Administration has taken high national ground; that it has planted itself upon a great American principle, the principle of self-govern-ment; a principle involved in none of our party issues; a principle dearer than any party considerations; a prin-ciple upon which all sound national men of all parties eet and stand, as upon ground alike cherished and alike dear. It was this principle ingrafted in the com-promises of 1850 that commended them so warmly to the american heart; it was this principle which was ratified y both parties in their Conventions at Baltimore, and it is for this principle I speak to-day.
Sir, this is no war between the Administration and its

opponents; no war between Whigs and Democrats as such; but, disguise it as you may, it is a war between Free-soilism on the one hand, and the right of the people to self-government on the other. I do not desire to be understood as charging all the opponents of this bill with Freesoilism, for I know the opposition contains men who have taken their positions from the highest promptings of honor and the purest impulses of patriotism; but it occurs to me these men will find themselves fighting under strange panners and strange leaders. To those Whigs who are ing this measure, and to build up a party strength by allying themselves with Northern prejudices, I trust I may be pardoned for addressing a few words of "soberness and truth." It is a fact, attested by all our past history, all our present experience, that no mere secti party, no one-idea party, can command success. To succeed a party must plant itself upon grounds as broad as our Union. The history of the Whig party for the last few years, glanced at by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) furnishes us with a useful lesson, and one by which we might well profit. In the midst of the fearful agitation of 1850 the South demanded, as a matter of justice to her interests and of obedience to the plain requirements of the Constitution, the passage of an efficient fugitive slave law. But three members from the free States were found voting for that bill. When the Whig party met in convention at Baltimore, when it came to act upon the claims of tha noble National Whig. Millard Fillmore—he who had stood o calmly and skilfully at the helm during the wild ragings of the storm that had swept over the land; he whose deep devotion to the Union had been proved in those 'dark hours;" he who administered the affairs of this Government with a wisdom, a purity, a moderation, a firmness only excelled by the great first President; he who had imbedded himself so deeply in the love and confidence of the good men of all parties in all the Union when he, upon the principle of availability, was sacrificed upon this same altar of Northern prejudice, did the sacrifice, allow me to say the unworthy sacrifice, propitiate their favor? Did it even gain their votes? No, sir; though we presented them with a name known and honored throughout the world; a man whose deeds were the deeds which inspire poets, and glow with immortality on the the pages of historians; a man who left us in doubt whether most to admire the magnificent eplendor of his achievements or the milder yet lovelier lustre of his private life. Under this leader, all distinguished as he was, we went into the conflict; but the moral power of the party was broken by the vote to which I have alluded and the action at Baltimore, and we sustained one of the most overwhelming defeats that ever overtook an erring party, a defeat which was well nigh an annihilation. Is there no lessen of wisdom in these facts? Unless I greatly misread all the signs of the times, our Democratic friends are being taught something of this same lesson. Gen. Pierce came into power almost by acclamation; the fires of party were well-nigh extinguished; even opponents were disposed to approve. Did he not in the out-set of his Administration, in the selection of his constitu-tional advisers, instead of calling around him the sound

national men of his party to conciliate factions, and sec-tions, and prejudices, call around him a heterogeneous association of extremes which have given us a series of blunders and inconsistencies which have weakened the nation's faith, the nation's confidence, and the nation's love ! This review, to my mind at least, establishes the great and encouraging fact with which I set out, that no party can gain strength by pandering to sectional prejudices, whether North or South; that no party can stand in this country except upon a broad national basis. But I desire to com

more immediately to the questions involved in the bill before us. It is asserted if we pass this bill its operations will be against the South. To this argument I have only to reply that the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention, and the right of the people to determine for themselves of the right of the people to determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions, is just within itself, a sound national policy. If, then, the recognition of these doctrines should bear hard upon any particular section—the South—that section should in all honor and patriotism submit to its operations, and will so submit. But is it true? If so, how does it happen that the old recognised avowed enemies to our institutions oppose this bill? How does it happen that every political abolitionist here and elsewhere opposes this bill? How does it hap-pen that every Freesoiler in the land opposes this bill? How does it happen that every man of Freesoil proclivities opposes this bill? How does it happen that the "strong-minded women," who have unsexed themselves and descended from the lofty and lovely sphere of their appropriste positions to mingle with free negroes in Abolition conclaves, denounce this bill? How does it happen that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who worked out of the foulest prejudices an infamous notoriety, and then went to our old enemies to receive the reward of her treacherous our old enemies to receive the reward of her treacherous slanders, is endeavoring to bring to bear an organized opposition of her countrywomen against the bill? How does it happen that those reverend fanatics and hypocrites, who have descended from their high places as ministers of God, descerate His sacred alters in their insane why should we continue this anomaly in our ystem, why should we continue this anomaly in our ystem, why should we continue this anomaly in our ystem, why should we continue this anomaly in our ystem, why should we continue this anomaly in our ystem, why should we continue this anomaly in our ystem, why should we continue this anomaly in our ystem, which continue this Government without representation? Why isit that the men of the Territories are not as capable of rgulating their domestic affairs as the men of the States? Why is the continue this Government without representation? Why is the same of the Territories are not as capable of rgulating their domestic affairs as the men of the States? Why is it that a man standing upon the western brider of Missouri is clad in the full panophy of American properties.

frighten any Southern man from his propriety.

Again, it is argued that the Missouri compromise line is a "wall of protection" to the South. A wall of protection to the South!

Why is it that the classes to which I have alluded are Why is it that the classes to which I have alluded are standing the sentinels to guard this wall? Where was its protection when it cut off from the South all that portion of the Louisiana purchase lying north of 36° 30′ (except Missouri) upon which slavery had already been impressed? Where was its protection when it cut off from the South all that portion of Texas lying north of the same line upon which slavery had also been impressed? Where was its protection "when Missouri knocked at the door of Congress for admission with a republican form of government in her hands." and was driven back form of government in her hands," and was driven back upon a pretext alike dishonoring to her and to those who made it? As a Southern man, I desire the demolition of

such a wall of protection!

Again, it is said that the Missouri compromise was a compact, and that the South is bound, by every consideration of honor and good faith, to stand by her bargain. I will not travel over the ground so eloquently occupied by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Srr-PHENS,) and again by the not less distinguished gentle-man from Kentucky, (Mr. BRECKINEIDGE.) I will con-tent myself by submitting it to the candor of this com-mittee if it has not been established beyond all question that it was violated by the North in less than twelve months after its passage by the refusal upon their part to admit Missouri, in obedience to its express stipulations, without another an independent and different con-dition—by, if possible, the more conclusive fact that when Missouri had complied with the other condition, upon the final vote to admit her into the Union-the vote which she was admitted—the majority of the Representatives from the North voted against her admission?
Was this not an open, solemn, ay, official violation of the contract about which we have heard so much? The South forgave this breach of faith, and still stood firmly by it.

In 1845 the North came back to its bargain, the South held firm, and the Missouri compromise line, by name, was extended through the State of Texas. Look, you! Texas was a slave State; the North was to gain by the ex-tension, and then we heard nothing of this technical quibble, that the compromise only applied to the Territory of Louisiana. Oh, no! then, it was a great principle; then in its spirit it extended as far as the subject upon which it could operate extended! The Mexican territory was acquired, free territory; then presto, change! we hear no more from them of extension, no more of the inviola-bility of the Missouri compact! But its spirit was ruth-lessly trodden down against the repeated, the earnest, the urgent remonstrances of the South. And yet, in the face of these facts, we are to be charged with a violation of our honor for not adhering to the bond! Do you expect the men of the South are mere children that they will permit you to play "fast and loose" with this line; observe it when it is your interest, and discard it when it works against you? No, sirs; in 1848 you were given to understand that your refusal to extend it would absolve the South from her obligations.

President Polk, in his Oregon message, in an official communication to the Congress of the United States, dis-tinctly declared that, if this refusal was persisted in, it would leave the Missouri compromise "an open question." The Legislature of my own State, that had time after time resolved in favor of the line, declared the contract broken; but, with the whole South, was willing still to adhere to it, if the North would extend it to the Pacific, as a matter of peace. Add to all this the settlement of these slavery questions, as connected with the organization of our Territories by the compromise measures of 1850, the discarding of latitudinal lines by that settlement, the recognition of the right of the people to deter-mine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions; and I leave it to the candid judgment of candid men of all parties if the South has not been absolved by these repeated and flagrant violations on the part of the North, by the establishment of a different principle in the legislation of the country, from whatever of obligation

rested upon her to observe the compact of 1820? It is said the Missouri compromise line has stood for thirty-four years on our statute-book-a grand pacificaus peace measure! Travel back over the record of that thirty-four years, and point me, if you please to the peace it has given. Sir, the Missouri compromise was a child of storm, was cradled in a tempest, and has been true to its origin. From the day of its passage to 1850 abolitionism had, from year to year, gathered a stronger head; the fires of sectional strife had, from year to year, burned more fiercely. It is true they were smouldered for a time, but it was only to burst forth again with a wilder fury, which, in 1848, threatened to lestroy the Union itself in its dread conflagration. Mr. Chairman, it has given us no peace. Broken, dishonored, discarded, superseded, why should it not be swept from our statute book? No man could regret more the agitation that is around us than I; no man could regret more the aguation that is around us than I; no man could regret more the dark with us than with you? Are mobs, insanity, paunecessity for a discussion of these delicate questions of slavery. In this regard I totally differ from the honorable gentleman from New York, (Mr. Gebrit Smith.) I contrasts. I enter into no crusade against the North: I had hoped, when the compromise measures passed, when both parties, in their conventions at Baltimore, endorsed them as a final settlement, "in principle," of the questions involved in them, that those questions would sleep their last sleep—a sleep which would know no waking. I know the country, when aroused and alarmed again by this "fire-bell," will hold the agitators to a fearful responsibility; and I retort back upon the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washbuung) the question so bolly asked, as to "who are the agitators?" Are they the friends of this proud march of England "upon the mountain wave." and oill, or are they those whose political life depends upon agi- broke up her home upon the deep; her free schools; the tation? We but stand square upon the platforms; we adhere to those measures as a finality; we recognise the principle upon which they were based. As the men of 1845 recognised the latitudinal principle established in 1820, and extended it through Texas, so the men of 1854 ing heavenward. should recognise the popular sovereignty principle as established in 1850, and extend it to the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska. As the South submitted unmurmuringly then, the North should submit unmurmuringly now. If and I will love her at my death. She too has her bright those who opposed the extension were agitators then, those who oppose the extension are agitators now; as we stood by our honor then, you should stand by your honor

inciple established, who are now making their inflammatory appeals to prejudices, and endeavoring to stir the public mind up into an excitement. I have no desire to indulge in criminations. I desired

only to fix the responsibility where it belongs. The question, the excitement is upon us, and we are called upon to meet them, to vote.

From the organization of our Government these ques tions of slavery have been the most delicate, the most agitating, the most dangerous of any by which we have been disturbed. We have built up a strength that can defy the world, if all the world were enemies; we have attained a prosperity unequalled; and now, far as the eye can reach constitute the only cloud to be seen above our hori zon. That cloud has rested upon us from the commence ment, threatening and portentous. Our fathers endea-vored to avoid the storm by the ordinance of 1787 and by the Missouri compromise, by the division of arbitrary lines; and still, through the long lapse of years, that cloud has continued to lower more angrily and fearfully upon us. That the impending storm cannot be averted by this principle is established, beyond all question, by the unerring demonstrations of actual experience. With all the lights of the past, with all the admonitions of danger around and about them, the great men of 1850 came to the great work of readjustment. They struck out in a new path, they searched deep down amidst the foundations of fundamental truths upon which our Govern ment rests, for agreat principle upon which to base that adjustment; they found in the very corner-stone, embo-died in the Declaration of Independence, a strong and vi-gorous principle, the principle which gives to that sacred chart all its power and grandeur; that has canonized it in the American heart, in the world's heart; the prin ciple contained in the grand and solemn declaration that "Governments CLAIM their just powers FROM THE CONSEN OF THE GOVERNED." This principle was strong enough t bear through in triumph three millions, imbued with it majesty and might, in their fearful struggle with the greatest Power of the world! Appealing to its justice and strength, the Congress of 1850 rested these questions of slavery upon it. The people, with almost one voice, ratified the noble act. In the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska we are called upon to de termine the great question whether we will place the final seal of our approbation upon their work, whether we will leave these questions of slavery in the Territories where they placed them, or whether we will again go out midst the storms and breakers on the wild set upo which we have been tossed!

Is it not obvious that we can have no lasting peac until this subject is driven out from the halls of Congress? While it is here aspirants will agitate in the country, in State Legislatures; while it is here tle fire brands will be scattered anew, at every session of Con-gress, among the people. Expel it and their occupation is gone. Send it to the people who are to be affected by it. They can settle it for themselves better than we can settle it for them. They need no guardians; least of all, Congressional guardians. Highly as I respect the body of which I have the honor of being a member, brn, divided as it is with its conflicting passions and incrests, I regard it as peculiarly unfit for the high deties of

nardianship.
Why should we continue this anomaly in our system

fury against the bill? Sir, the pretext is too shallow to voice to be heard and a vote to be felt in the formation of the laws which are to govern him? He treads his foot one step beyond, upon the soil of Kansas, and sinks (by your doctrine) from the high dignity of a man, and a free man, into the helpless imbecility of minority; his attributes of sovereignty fall from around him, Congressional restrictions are placed upon him, and you take him into your leading strings.

your leading-strings.
Who are these men? Who are the men whose car for self-government is vindicated and asserted by this bill? They are those bold spirits, thrown by the dashings of the first waves of emigration upon the bosom of the wilderness of the West; men whose hearts are as strong as their arms; men who walk forth in a pride and power of manhood unattained by those confined in the hot-beds of your cities or breathing the impurities of a too pent-up population; men who, without invidious discrimination, I may be permitted to say, have inherited more largely that noble daring of our fathers which perilled all in defence of this great principle, and lined your Atlantic sea-board with sister republics based upon it, which stand and have stood for more than three-fourths of a century the wonder and the glory of the nations. I appeal to the North to give to these men of the Territories their just rights; I appeal to the North to give to the South her and wears a very threatening aspect.

just rights; I appeal to them to forbear, in the power of It was stated from Spain that Mr. Soulé had demandtheir numbers, striking us down from our just equality in the Union by a dishonoring blow; I appeal to her true men to stand by us in this conflict.

Mr. Chairman, this is no idle struggle. In my judgment a question more momentous in its consequences never occupied the attention of this body. I regard this as the last, final struggle between the sections of the Union—a struggle in which there will be no compromise, and in which there should be no compromise. The principles contained in this bill are just and correct within themselves, just to all sections of the Union. If these questions of slavery cannot rest here they can rest no where, and the country should know it. We want no more temporary and shifting expedients; no more hollow truces; no more unjust discriminations. We want an honorable peace, a lasting peace. Pass this bill, engraft its principles in the public heart and in the legislation of the ountry, and you will roll back the cloud of which I have spoken from our horizon, and blot out forever Mason and Dixon's line as a line of sectional division. Pass this bill, and you draw the bonds of union still more firmly and closely around the Republic. Pass this bill, and you may go home and tell your constituents you have accom-plished a glorious work; that you have removed the only obstacle in the path of our onward march; that you have guided the gallant old ship into a secure haven, where the storms and tempests will beat against her no more.

Defeat this bill, and you throw the subject out again into the hands of the agitators; you mingle it up in our elec-tions; you unchain the winds, and bid the demon of disord to run riet over the land.

In this contest the South stands as she has always stood, in the defensive. She asks you only to let her alone, to let her institution alone. We war not; we have not warred with you; we have entered upon no career of slavery propagandism; we desire no laws to force our domestic institutions upon you. Did the South propose that Kansas and Nebraska should never be admitted as States without a clause in their constitution establishing slavery, then the North might fly with fiery zeal to arms: then she might denounce the encroachments of the slave power; then she might, with justice and in h-nor, sgitate this question; then she might marshal her hosts, and come down here in battle array to vindicate her equality and resist the base aggression! We make no such propositious. We only ask you again to let us alone, let our slaves alone.

The same Providence which saw the exodus of the Afri-

an from his native shore saw that of the Israelite from his bondage. This Providence will, in its own good time, erect for him his pillar of cloud and of fire; will roll back for him his waters of the Red Sea; will conduct him over his Jordan, and give to him his promised land. It is blasphemous in you to attempt to disturb this march of destiny. We of the slave States are God's instruments, not you, to work out for the African His great purposes. It is through us that the beautiful doctrines of our holy religion are breaking in upon his darkened mind and being engrafted upon his heart. It is by us that civilizaon, in its progress, is being conducted to him; it is by his association with us that the gloomy nightshade of su-perstition is being dispelled from around him. In short, it is our hands that have led him from his wild, and bararous, and heathen, and miserable existence upon the sands of his native desert to a knowledge of his God, to an advance in civilization far beyond any point attained by those left behind him; and it is our hands which must conduct him to his future. Let us alone! Talk not to us of the "demoralizing effects of slavery," its "blighting curse." Were you ever in our beautiful and sunny South? Are not our women as fair and our men as brave as yours? Are the 'records of crime more teeming and contrasts. I enter into no crusade against the North; I cherish no sectional prejudices. Sir, I honor the North I believe the great body of her people are as true to the Union, as devoted in their patriotism, as those of any other section of our Confederacy. I honor her long roll of great names; the industry that has wrung from a re luctant and sterile soil millions of wealth; the enterprise which has spread our commerce upon every sea and borne it to every port in the world. I honor the gallanwith magnificent edifices; and I revere the spirit that has erected the tall spires of her myriad churches, point-But, while I thus honor and thus love the North, I also The fire was extinguished, however, before much damage

love the South, the abused, the calumniated South. I loved her in my childhood, I adore her in my manhood, roll of great names, her proud and lofty spirit, her daring chivalry, her open generosity, her fervid patriotism. I call upon the North to remember (in the language of their greatest orator) that "she went hand in hand with you now. It is, for the most part, the men who opposed the compromise measures; the men who derided and spit upon your platforms; the men who denounced finalities and the shouts of gladness and triumph mingled with yours at its glorious consummation; that in 1812, when it was your eamen who had been impressed and your commerce that had been plundered, true to you, true to her own noble impulses, she paused not to inquire whether she had been stricken, but she saw her Northern brother wronged and dishonored, and she plunged, with all her great soul, into the fight. She has been true to the Union, notwithstanding the chief burdens of Government, through the operation of revenue laws, have fallen upon her. She has been true to the Union, notwithstanding the unjust restrictions under which you have bound her. She has clung to it with unwavering hand, while you poured your fiery torrent of insult and obloquy and defamation upon her. Why should not this North and this South dwell together in unity? Why should they not meet in frater-nal embrace upon the altars of the Constitution? And as the blood of their heroes has mingled together upon the battle plain, in war and in death, let the love of their survivors mingle together in peace and in life. United we achieved our independence; united in 1812 we safely guarded the boon; united on the plains of Mexico we threw a halo of imperishable glory on the altar of our arms; united we have garnered together a treasure-house of memories more rich than any of which the world's history tells; united we have left an enduring monument of glory at every step of our progress. Continue this Union, and we will achieve a point of national minence and greatness beyond even the boldest imagin-

ings of the most sanguine men of our times. Sir, this Union will continue. Politicians and agitators, North and South, may ripple the surface, may cause the wave and the billow to roll, but beneath there sleeps a calm, quiet, deep ocean of love for the Union and devotion to the Constitution. Upon that love and that devo-tion I build my hopes, and I will not yield my faith.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW just enacted by the Ohio Legislature prohibits the selling or giving away of in-toxicating liquors to be drank on the premises, or any adjoining premises, and declares premises where liquor is drank to be common nuisances, to be abated on the conviction of the keeper. The sale of liquor to minors \$5 and imprisoned from one to three days. Native wine, beer, ale, and cider are excepted from the provisions of this act. The following sections are given in the Colum-

Section 6 compels any one convicted of violating the act

Section 6 compels any one convicted of violating the act to pay a reasonable compensation to any one who may provide for intoxicated persons, and one dollar per day in addition for every day he shall be kept.

Section 7 gives a remedy to every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, at other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, against him who sells the liquor. It gives actual damages and exemplary damages for injuries. It gives a married woman the same right to bring suit, &c. as a feme sole.

There is in the tenth section a lien given on real and personal property for the fines. Any person renting or leasing property and knowingly suffering the same to be used for the sale of liquor, said property to be held liable for fines, cost, &c.

John Hendrickson was executed at Albany yesterday

Telegraphic Correspondence.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York yesterlay, bringing Liverpool dates of April 22.

The treaty of closer alliance between France and England had been ratified. The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive

between Austria and Prussia had been signed. The complexion of the news from the Baltic. Black Sea, and the Danube is the same as by the previous arrival. The campaign in Asia was expected to commence about the middle of April.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is nothing important from France or England. The correspondent of the London Times at Madrid says that the affair of the Black Warrior, so far from being settled, has been urged on with extrems violence,

ed the immediate recall of Captain General Pezusla from Cuba, and that an officer should succeed him with power to settle upon the spot such disputes as may arise with the authorities of Cuba hereafter.

Mr. Soulé, it is also stated, had demanded an immense

amount of money as an indemnity for the Black Warrior affair. The result of these demands was not known.

The Spanish Government had issued an important de-

cree against the slave trade of Cuba, according to which all slaves were to be immediately registered, and any slave found on the island without a copy of this register was to be regarded as fraudulently imported and declared free. The decree also provides for the introduction and organization of white laborers.

The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey was vigorously enforced. The Greek insurrection assumes the shape of guerilla warfare, harassing but not formidable.

Lord Shatford, the British Minister at Constantinople, had published a long manifesto against the Greek

Government for favoring the insurrection A massacre of the Greeks at Velo by the Turks is reported, but doubted.

Accounts are still vague regarding the violation of the Servian territory. It was reported that Prince Daniel had summoned Montenegro to arms against Turkey. Sardinia and Holland repudiate privateering. The Journal of St. Petersburgh publishes the Russian

reply to the declaration of war. It throws the responsibility of the war entirely on France and England.

The ice in the Gulf of Finland is much broken.

It is asserted from Copenhagen that Sweden has positively entered into a secret trenty with Russia by which an obsolete enactment forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbor has been restored, and the same extended to Norway.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, APRIL 22, 3 P. M .- There is nothing new today except rumors from Vienna and Paris of a new Prus-Berlin, April 21.—Yesterday an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia was signed by Baron Manteuffle for the latter and Baron Hess and Count

Thom for the former. Paris, April 21 .- A despatch from Omer Pasha confirms the previous accounts that the Turks were thrice successful against superior forces at the passage of the Danube, but in obedience to orders they retreated on the line of Karassa.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 22 .- Cotton was without change during the week. Better qualities were becoming scarce. Fair Orleans 6½d., middling 5 9-16d., fair Mobile and Upland 6½d., middling 5½ a 5 7-16d. Wright and Gauly quote middling 1-16 a ½d., and dearer than the above. Stock 731,000 bales, including 410,578 American.

Breadstuffs were in good consumptive demand, and prices closed at an advance, which is quoted at 3d. on wheat and 1s. on flour for the week. Canal flour 38s. a 38s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 38s. 6d. a 39s.; Ohio 38s. a 39s. White wheat 11s. 9d a 12s. 6d; red 11s. a 11s. 9d. White corn 41s. a 43s.; yellow and mix-

Advices from Hayti announce that Emperor Soloque's fleet was to sail the first of May to invade San Domingo. The sloop-of-war Jamestown arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, in thirty-one days from Pernambuco.

At Hartford, (Connecticut,) the flood is thirty inches higher than the great flood of eighteen hundred and one. The damage is very extensive. The eastern side of the city is entirely inundated. Damage by Freshets, &c.

New York, May 2 .- The Eastern and Western telegraph lines from this city are all prostrated, and the rail-roads interrupted in all directions, from the storm. The great freshets, landslides, &c. are likely to interrupt travel for some days.

Popular Excitement at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, MAY 1.—The verdict of the jury in the case of Matthew F. Ward, tried for the murder of Prof. Butler, has given great offence to the people here. A meeting was held on Saturday night, at which resolutions were passed requisiting the immediate resignation of their energy which has every where dotted her surface with manufactories. I admire the taste that has adorned her Ward, and also requesting the Wards to leave the State. A large mob proceeded to the residence of R. J. Ward, where they burnt in effigy Matthew and his brother Robert at the front door, so close to it that the wood work caught

New York Market.

New York, May 5 .- Flour has advanced 12 cents: sales at \$8.12 for State and \$8.621 for Ohio. Southern firm at \$8.87 a \$9.12. Wheat is held higher. Corn is better; sales of the latter at 88 a 95 cents for mixed and yellow. Provisions unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, MAY 5.—Flour sold to-day after the receipt of the European news at \$3.50; holders are firm. Rye flour \$5.50. Corn meal, country \$3.31, city do. \$4 The supply and receipts of flour continue light. The receipts of grain are small. Red wheat sold at \$2 03 a \$2.05 before the news, white \$2.08 a \$2.10: afterwards holders asking higher figures. Corn, white 73 a 74, yellow do. 74 a 75. Oats, Virginia and Mary land 52 cents. Rye 100 a 106. Cloverseed held at \$5

Timothy \$3. Provisions are quiet. Mess pork \$14.62; beef \$16; bacon unchanged. Whiskey 27 cents.

The tobacco market is firm. Sales of some 400 hlds. Ohio and 400 do. Maryland at prices within the figures of last week. There is an increasing shipping demand. The total week's inspections amount to 1,101 hhds., 640 of which is Maryland, 479 Ohio, 77 Kentucky, and 3

ANOTHER AFRICAN REPUBLIC. FROM THE COLONIZATION HERALD.

It may not be generally known that the colony planted

and maintained on the west coast of Africa by the Maryland Colonization Society, though forming part of the country generally termed Liberia, is not subject to the independent Republican Government of which President Roberts is the able Executive, but up to the present time has remained under the jurisdiction of the Maryland Society and officers selected by it, maintaining a separate existence. From a statement which appears in the Maryland Colonization Journal it appears that this connexion, which has been so long maintained, is now about to terminate. The colonists of the region referred to some time back adopted a constitution, and expressed their desire to set up a government, independent alike of the so-ciety and of the neighboring republic. In order to effect this purpose they sent to Baltimore two commissioners, W. A. Prout and Wm. Cassell, to confer with the Maryland conviction of the keeper. The sale of liquor to minors or to any intoxicated person, or any one in the habit of getting intoxicated, is prohibited. The penalty for a violation of any of these provisions is a fine of not less than \$20, nor more than \$100, with imprisonment of from ten to fifty days. Intoxication is also declared unlawful, and a person found to be intoxicated is to be fined lawful, and a person found to be intoxicated is to be fined the sale of agreement were drawn up, which, if ratified within a year by the new Government, will separate the society. By these articles the society articles of agreement were drawn up, which, if ratified within a year by the new Government, will separate the colony from the society. By these articles the society cedes all its public lands to the people and Government of the new State on certain conditions, in regard to education cation, the quantity of land to be granted settlers, &c The society is to have the privilege of introducing all its stores, provisions, &c. free of duty, and all vessels chartered by the society shall be free of lighthouse and anchorage charges. Recaptured Africans shall be admitted into the country if the United States Government desire to send them there. All emigrants sent out by the socie-ty shall have the same rights of citizenship as those here-tofore sent out. All public property in the colony is to be ceded to the new Government. The commissioners sailed for Cape Palmas in the Linda Stewart on the 27th Febuary. On their arrival the whole matter will be reto the colonists, and a vote taken thereupon; and the constitution submitted to the Board of Managers by the commissioners will also come up for final approval and adoption; after which will follow the organization of the Government of the new State. Thus we shall have two republics on the west coast of Africa, founded, succored, and sustained by American benevolence and christian phi-